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LN190-91

RESEARCH INTO PARANORMAL ABILITY TO BREAK THROUGH Spatial BARRIERS

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SUBJECT WITH PARANORMAL ABILITIES: Zhang Baosheng

(AEROSPACE MEDICINE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE) → probably military operated

ABSTRACT

This article uses strict scientific procedures, one of a kind test samples, videotape and high speed photography to demonstrate the objective existence of the paranormal ability of breaking through spatial barriers. It also shows the physical process of this ability. It demonstrates that through the function of the paranormal ability, the macrobody was able to pass through the wall of a container and be removed, but no visible damage to the wall of the container was detected.

FORWARD:

Breaking through spatial barriers is one type of paranormal ability. The characteristics of this ability is that the person with this paranormal ability is able to remove an object placed in advance in a sealed container without damaging the seal of the container or damaging the container itself.

In China, Li Shuhuang, Zhang Chongqi[1] and eleven others discovered that persons with paranormal abilities were capable of removing such objects as M_3 nuts, nails and bundles of matches from a sealed plastic 35 mm film canister. In the canister lid there was a 1.55 mm hole, but the lid was not opened. Following this, it was discovered by the All-China Paranormal Physical abilities Joint Testing Group[2] that persons with paranormal abilities were able to remove the target stationary paper from a sealed kraft paper envelope.

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[1] Lin Shuhuang, Zhang Chongqi and others, NATURE MAGAZINE, 4,9(1981)652

[2] Human Paranormal Abilities Joint Testing Group, RESEARCH IN HUMAN PARANORMAL ABILITIES, 1,1(1993)9

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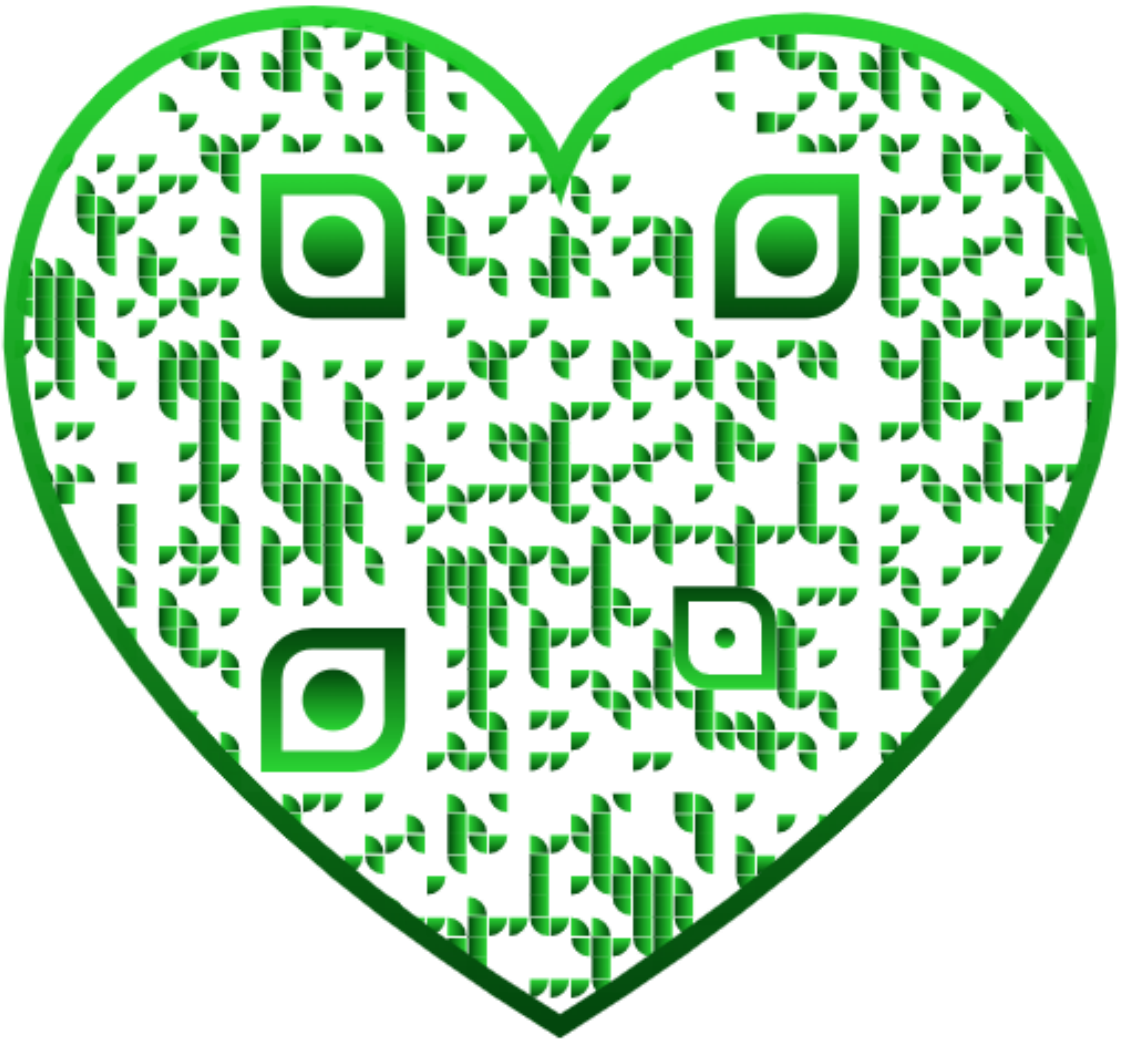

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Then, Liu Shuhuang, Zhou Binghuang and 17 others[3] conducted special research testing on breaking through spatial barriers. They not only demonstrated that persons with paranormal abilities could extract stationery from sealed kraft paper envelopes, but they could also remove insects from glass tubes with sealed caps without any discernable effect on the life or actions of the insect. At the same time, in this experiment, they also conducted an experiment where the subjects removed a sponge which had been dipped in $FeCl_3$ from a double layer sealed KCNS type paper bag without any visible change of coloring of the test paper. This research opened the way for research into ability to break through spatial barriers and provided a number of preliminary bases of a physical nature for this phenomenon.

On the basis of these experiments, we believed it was necessary to use even stricter methods to conduct further proof of the reality of this ability and that we should observe the process of this breakthrough and the point of penetration in order to demonstrate whether or not there was penetration of the walls of a physical object.

Therefore, the purpose of this experiment was:

1. To use a sample that once damaged could not be restored and to combine this with visual records to further demonstrate the reality of this ability.

2. To use larger and longer objects, and combine this with videotape and especially with high speed photography to observe just exactly where the three dimensional spatial barrier was broken through, and whether or not the penetration of the wall was achieved over a span of time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS USED IN THE EXPERIMENT

I. SAMPLES

1. In order to fully demonstrate the reality of the ability to break through spatial barriers, we designed the following two samples.

A. TEST SAMPLE ONE: We used sealed transparent glass bottles. The bottles were four centimeters in diameter and 12 to 13 centimeters long. Inside these bottles we placed 30 medicine tablets which were colored either red, greed or purple. The tablets were 5.5 mm in diameter and three millimeters thick. Different ratios of the numbers of the different colored pills were placed in the different bottles. Each bottle was numbered individually. The numbers of each different colored tablets, the number of the sample, and the serial number of that sample bottle were all marked on the test

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[3] Lin Shuhuang, Zhou Binghui and others, RESEARCH IN HUMAN PARANORMAL ABILITIES, 1, 3(1983)110

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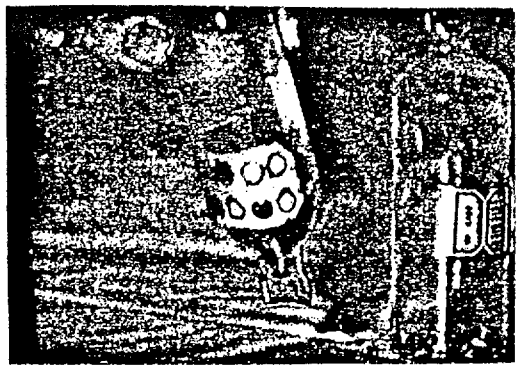
labels using a binary system. The tablets were first placed in the sample bottles and then the top of the bottle was heated and closed to a small slit. Even if the tablets were broken in half there is no way they could be poured out. The sample on the right in illustration one is a sample one.

Illustration 1: To the right is sample one: the sample label gives the type number, the bottle number and the different colors of tablets. The bottle on the right I sample five, the label gives the type number and the bottle number



B. TEST SAMPLE FOUR: We use exactly the same type of sealed transparent test bottle as used in Sample one. However, inside were placed 15 plexiglass pieces which were red, yellow and green. The test pieces were 5 X 5 X 1.5 mm squares. The different test sample bottles contained different ratios of the different colored test pieces. Also, there was a Russian letter on each test piece. The fifteen letters formed three Russia words. Each color was a separate word. There was also a serial number on different places on the bottle indicating the serial number of the bottle. For example, four pieces of plexiglass had the Soviet letters S, O, D ad A, meaning soda. On another location of S, O, D and A were added 1, 2, 3 and 4. Each test sample bottle held different ratios of the different colored pieces of plexiglass. The test pieces were first placed in the bottles, and the tops of the bottles were heated to form a slit. The test piece could not be pored out through this slit. The sample on the left of illustration one is sample four.

Each sample was one of a kind, so it could not be duplicated. The glass containers could not be put back together if they were broken and the glass was transparent which allowed for better observation.

2. In order to observe just where the objects, that is the objects which were placed into the containers beforehand, broke through the space barrier, and to see what happened to the objects and the container wall when the barrier was penetrated, we designed the following samples.

A. We used unopened CIWUJIA [exact translation unknown. Probably a Chinese over the counter medicine] and XIAOYANLIDANYAO [another over the

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counter medicine for reducing fever and to help the gallbladder] bottles. These two medicine bottles are both clear glass and have a cork stopper sealed with wax as well as a plastic screw-on lid. The tablets are disc shaped, one centimeter in diameter and 0.6 centimeter thick at most. The CIWUJIA tablets are yellow sugar coated tablets and the XIAOYANLIDANYAO are blue sugar coated tablets. EAch bottle contains 100 tablets. Illustration two shows the CIWUJIA unopened bottle.

Illustration 2: Unopened ciwujia bottle with 100 disc shaped yellow sugar coated tablets. The bottle is sealed wit cork sealed with wax and a plastic screw on lid.

B. One-hundred milliliter dropper bottles of GAOSENGPUTAOTANG [high ginseng content glucose]. These were 100 ml dropper bottles of GAOSENGPUTAOTANG after clinical use. After they were washed clean, five types of capsules and tablets were placed inside the bottles. Three types of tablets were round, being one centimeter in diameter and 0.6 centimeters at the thickest. These included yellow, red, and light brown tablets all which were sugar coated. In addition there were two types of plastic cased capsules 1.5 centimeters long and 0.5 centimeters in diameter. One capsule was half red and half blue and the other capsule was all blue. There were ten of each type, 50 tablets and capsules in all. Then, the bottle was stopped wit a rubber stopper, and an aluminum cap was put on with a capper (see illustration three).

Illustration 3: GAOSENGPUTAOTANG dropper bottle with fifty tablets and capsules of five different types inside. It is sealed with a rubber stopper and aluminum cap

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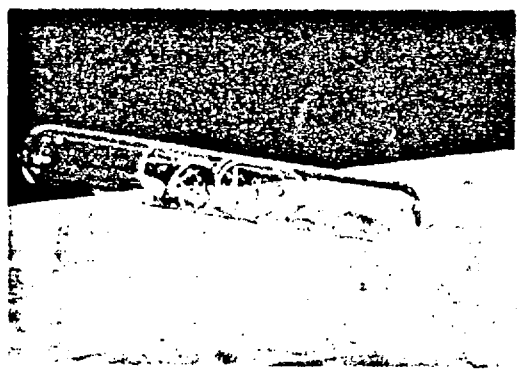
C. TEST SAMPLE FIVE: The test samples were made by heating and forming clear glass tubes. These tubes were four centimeters in diameter and 20 to 25 centimeters long. The two ends were heated and closed, and three millimeter holes in the side indicated the model number and one millimeter holes in the side indicated the bottle number. Inside the tubes was placed two meter lengths of spiraled enamel insulated wire one millimeter in diameter, the spirals were one centimeter in diameter. One end of the wire was sealed into one end of the glass tube, and the other end was free but welded to an M8 nut (see illustration four).

Illustration 4: Test sample five: clear glass tube containing two meters of t2 mm enamel coated wire, one end of the wire sealed in an end of the tube

D. SAMPLE SIX: This sample was also made by heating and forming clear glass tubes. The tubes were the same size as those in sample five. The two ends were heated and closed. At one end there was a one millimeter hole. There were no holes on the sides of the tubes. Inside the tubes were a 1.5 meter length of shielded wire one millimeter in diameter. One end of the shielded wire was sealed up int the closed end of the test tube (see illustration five).

Illustration 5: Test tube 5: clear glass tube with 1.5 m length of shielded wire inside



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E. a 500 ml clear glass dropper bottle with a packet of unexposed photograph paper inside. The packet of photograph paper was connected to a 30 cm length of string and a label with "TEAC" written on. The bottle was sealed with a rubber stopper (see illustration six).

Similar to this sample was a 500 ml clear glass dropper bottle with a FUJIAN tea bag inside as well as an iron tea strainer with a packet of unexposed photography paper inside.

In the experiments using these two types of samples, in addition to ordinary videotaping, we also conducted high speed photography. Thigh sped photography was 200 frames per second, 400 frames per second and 1000 frames per second.

Illustration 6: A 500 ml clear glass bottle with a packet of unexposed photography paper inside

2. PRINCIPLES OF THE EXPERIMENTS

A. Close uninterrupted observation and video recording of the entire process of the experiments was required.

B. The test samples were not given to the paranormal ability subjects prior to the experiment. The samples being tested were not allowed to be taken away. When the experiments were over, whether the experiments succeeded or not, the test samples were all collected and were properly stored.

C. Prior to the experiment and during the experiment, a double blind was maintained for both the person administering the test and the person being tested for the coded test label for the sample.

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3. PARANORMAL ABILITY SUBJECTS

Subject Z with paranormal abilities, male, 26 years old. History of tuberculosis, presently completely recovered. Normal physical development.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS

1. A total of 50 experiments in the ability to break through of spatial obstacles were conducted. The results are condensed in table one. We can see that of the 50 experiments, 25 were successful, 17 were videotaped and high speed photography was used in six.

TABLE 1: TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS

	Practice runs	Formal experiments	Total
Total number	2	48	50
Successes	1	24	25
Number videotaped		17	17
Number photographed with high speed photography		6	6
Number of successful samples stored	0	21	21

2. EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATING VALIDITY

SAMPLE ONE EXPERIMENTS: There were successful results with two bottles which were also videotaped. The results are listed in table two. During both experiments the phenomenon of removal of one half a tablet occurred. This was because when the subject with paranormal abilities was exercising his abilities and exerting energy to shake the bottles, the tablets were broken in two. It should be pointed out that even though they were broken in half, they were still 1.5 mm thick, and could not come out through the slot. Furthermore, the number of tablets outside the bottle added to the number of tablets inside the bottle equalled the number of tablets started with inside the bottle, that is, 30 tablets. The number of tablets of each color outside the bottle plus the number of each color tablet inside the bottle after the experiment came to the corresponding number of each color prior to the experiment. There was no damage to the bottles.

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TABLE 2: SUCCESSFUL RESULTS SAMPLE ONE EXPERIMENT

Serial number		Number of tablets				Date the experiment concluded
		Red	Green	Purple	Total	
18	Originally	10	11	9	30	Nov. 16, 1983
	Number removed			1.5	1.5	
1	Originally	10	10	10	10	
	Number removed	1	2	0.5	3.5	Nov. 18, 1983

There were three experiments with sample five. The detailed results are shown in table three. We find from the table that five pieces, D, T, G, Y and T were removed from bottle one. From bottle four, three pieces, O, E, and E were removed. From bottle eight, three pieces, D, O and L were removed. The test pieces removed were the same pieces found missing from the bottles after the experiment, matching the missing pieces' number, color, letter and code. However, the glass bottle was not damaged. See illustration seven.

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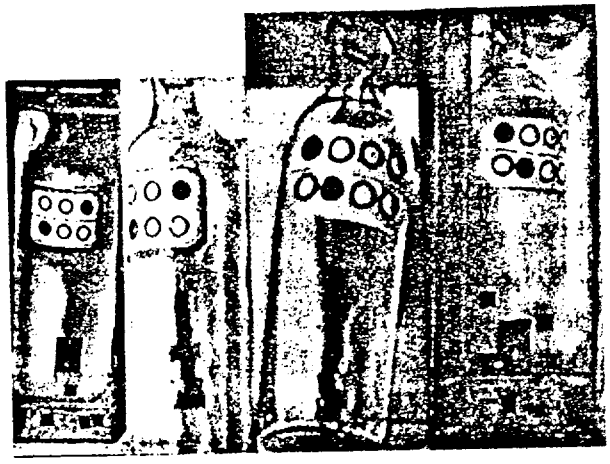
Illustration 7: First from left is sample bottle one with 15 pieces of plexiglass. Second from left is same bottle but five pieces have been removed. Bottle still contains ten pieces. Third from left is sample bottle eight containing 15 pieces of plexiglass. Fourth from left is the same bottle but three pieces have ben removed and the bottle still contains 12 pieces.



In the experiment described above, the test pieces, coding and double blind as well as the samples, were not given to the subject prior to the experiment, therefore, the test samples could not be prepared beforehand. At the experiment location, the main person administering the test and other testing personnel continuously watched, and also the videotape methods eliminated the possibility of switching bottles. Furthermore, if the bottles were destroyed, it would be impossible to put them back together, eliminating the possibility of taking the container apart. The transparency of the glass ensured that the objects inside could be seen. Under the assurances of these conditions, the results described above completely proves the objects were actually removed from the bottle by the subject using paranormal abilities. This is the ability of breaking through spatial obstacles.

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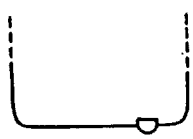
TABLE THREE: SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH SAMPLE FIVE

Serial number	Plexiglass pieces			No. of pieces	Date experiment completed
	Red	Yellow	Green		
1. Letter and code of piece removed				15 5	10 Dec 83
2. Letter and code of piece removed				15 3	28 Dec 83
3. Letter and code of piece removed				15 3	30 Dec 83

3. OBSERVATION OF THE BREAK THROUGH POINTS

A. The unopened tablet bottle experiment results are shown in table four. Some of the results of the videotaping are shown in illustration eight. These demonstrate that tablets were actually removed from the unopened bottle with its original seal without breaking the bottle. What is especially clear is the CIWUJIA medicine bottle experiment seen with high speed photography of 400 frames per second. (See photographs inside front cover) the photographs show this result. It is a group of continuous frames. In the first frame, there is no tablet visible outside the bottom or side of the glass. In the second frame, slightly outside the bottom of the glass, two-thirds of a tablet is sticking outside the glass. The tablet interfaced with the glass along the side of the bottom of the bottle which can be diagrammed as follow:

ILLUSTRATION 10: DIAGRAM OF TABLET BREAKING THROUGH



Frontal view

Side view

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TABLE FOUR: RESULTS OF SUCCESSFUL TABLET EXPERIMENTS

Name of medicine	Seal	Size of tablets	Number in unopened container	Number removed	Number remaining	Date completed
CIWUJIA	Unopened original container, cork stopper sealed with wax and plastic screw on lid	Disk shaped 10 mm in diameter and 6 mm thick	100	62		29 Apr 84
XIAOYANLI-DANPIAN	Original unopened container, cork stopper sealed with wax and plastic screw on lid.	Disk shaped, 10 mm in diameter and 6 mm thick	100	44		4 May 84
FIVE	A 100 ml high ginseng content glucose dropper bottle with a rubber and an aluminum cap.	Yellow, red and light brown tablets were 10mm diameter and six mm thick; the blue and red/blue gel capsules were 15 mm long and 5mm in diameter	10	5	5	
DIFFERENT			10	1	9	
TYPES MIXED			10	3	7	
TOGETHER						7 May 84
			10	5	5	
			10	2	8	

Frame three, this tablet is already three mm from the bottom of the bottle. The tablet is one centimeter in diameter.

Similar to this was the removal of unexposed photograph paper from the 500 ml dropper bottle and the removal of removal of unexposed photograph paper from the iron tea leaf tube. The unexposed photograph paper was all unexposed. Illustration 11 shows the removal of unexposed photograph paper from a 500 ml bottle as captured on videotape. It is a continuous process, with each frame 40 milliseconds. Beginning with frame four, the photograph paper appears outside the bottle. In frame five it is half in and half out, and the 2.5 X 3.5 cm flat packet is parallel to the surface of the table, cutting through the side of the bottle horizontally. In the sixth frame it is completely removed. This demonstrates the entire process of a solid object breaking through the wall of a container and shows the object half in and half out of the container.

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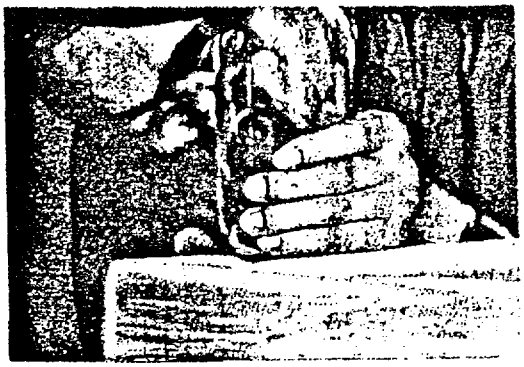
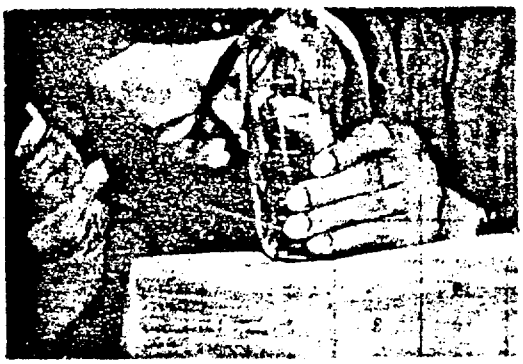
Illustration 11: Videotaped continuous process of removal of unexposed photograph paper through a 500 ml dropper bottle. Each frame is 40 ms.



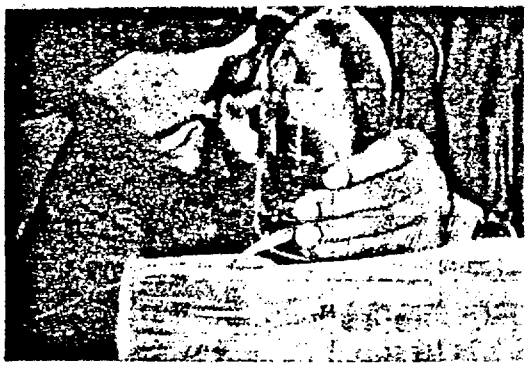
1: THIS IS FIRST FRAME

2: THIS IS SECOND FRAME

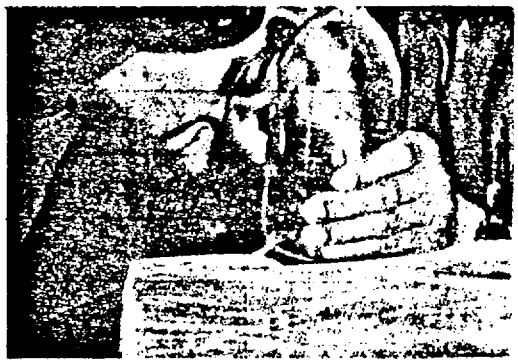


3: This is third frame

4: This is fourth frame. Small portion of unexposed paper appears outside of glass



5: Fifth frame: half of unexposed paper appears outside of glass. other half is inside the glass, darker portion above packet. The 2.5 x 3.5 Packet comes out flat.



6: sixth frame: most of unexposed paper is outside of glass

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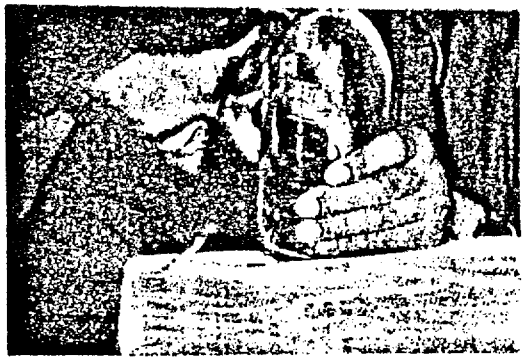

7: Seventh frame: unexposed packet of paper already totally outside the glass

The results of this group of experiments not only demonstrates that the break through point is the wall of the container, but that the break through of the obstacle occurs in a time sequence.

B. RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH CONTINUOUS TARGET OBJECT SAMPLES

The results of the experiments with samples 5 and 6 are shown in table 5. In the type of sample bottles used in samples six, there is only a 1mm hole in one end of the bottle. The removal of the iron washer with its shielded wire from inside this bottle without damaging the original seal is unquestionably further proof of the reality of paranormal abilities. From the videotape of this experiment it can be seen that the process of the fingers pinching one end of the wire, causing the shielded wire inside the glass to follow the movements of the fingers outside the glass in a shearing motion. As shown in illustration 12, from frame two to frame seven are the continuous video tape results. The space between each picture are four frames. It is possible to see the subject with paranormal abilities pinch the end of the shielded wire between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. As his fingers move twice, the shield wire inside the bottle appear to make the same movements. Interestingly, although it appears to be making a shearing motion horizontally against the wall of the container, it did not leave any mark on the wall of the container which is visible to the naked eye. This is similar to the tablet breaking through the medicine bottle.

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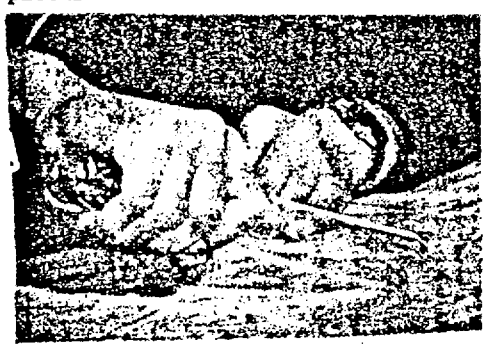
Table 5

Serial number	Target object	Results	Record made	Date completed
Sample V no.12	2mm diameter single strand enamel wire coil	Pulled out three sections	Videotaped	2 Apr 84
Sample 5 no.13	2 m diameter single strand enamel wire coil	Pulled out five sections	Videotape and photograph	10 May 84
Sample six A	1.5 mm single strand shielded wire	Pulled out two sections	Videotaped	25 Apr 84
Sample six B	1.5 mm single strand shielded wire with washer affixed to end	Pulled out four sections and one washer. The wire inside broke into three sections	Videotaped and photographed	28 Apr 84

Illustration 12: Video taped results of the sample six experiment spacing between pictures is four frames



1: This is the sample bottle with the 1.5 M shielded wire inside

2: Frame one. Right thumb and forefinger pinching wire

Frame two: wire moves down in bottle

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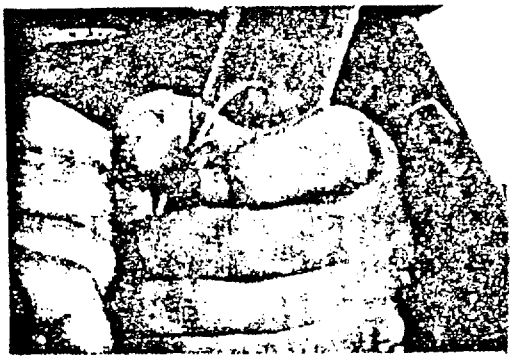
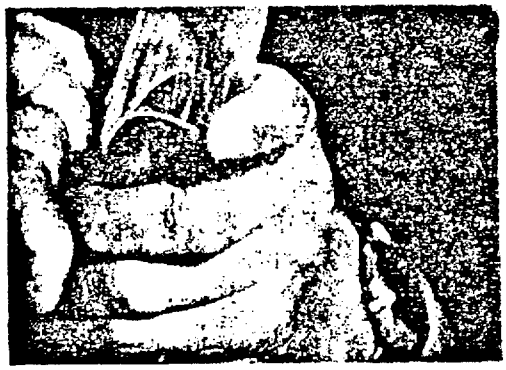


4: Frame three: wire continues to drop in bottle

5: Frame four: wire continues to drop

6: Frame five: wire continues to drop



7: Frame six: wire is coiled up toward the left in the bottle

DISCUSSION.

1. The question of the validity of paranormal ability to break through spatial barriers.

We can see from the results described above that as one of the paranormal abilities, the ability to break through spatial barriers actually exists. The sample bottles type one and type four were glass which had been heated to form the mouth almost shut. If these bottles were broken, they could not be put back together, any breakage would be irreversible. Furthermore, each sample had a unique serial number and the target objects were of different colors, and there were different numbers of each different color. The target objects also had russian letters and codes as well as dots. Each sample had thorough video

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taping equipment from all angles, ensuring their individual characteristics formed during heating. The information totalled together forms one of a kind samples. It would be impossible to copy these samples. In addition, prior to the experiment, the subject had no contact with the test samples and had no ideal of the form or coding of the target objects. The test subject only came in contact with the samples at the experiment site. Therefore, first, copy of samples was impossible, so switching of containers became meaningless. Second, the glass bottles could not be broken. Third, the samples could not leave the testing site, and there was always someone watching the testing site, and at key times there were video taping or high speed photographing of the tests. Under such conditions, the number, color, serial number and coding of tablets or plexiglass pieces on the experiment table exactly matched those in the sample bottles. This allows us to only reach one conclusion: that the tablets and pieces of plexiglass were passed through the walls of the container.

Also, in the experiment with the sample six bottles, there was only a one mm small hole in one end of the glass bottle and the shielded wire in the bottle was one mm in diameter. This type of one mm shielded wire has many frays at the end (shielded wire is formed from braiding fine metal wires). Even if we used our hand to directly pinch this end of the wire so it would go through a hole the same size, it would be a difficult task. However, this wire was placed inside a glass tube, and there was a 7 mm iron washer there as well. Without breaking the glass bottle, three to five sections were removed and the washer appeared on the outside. The shielded wire on the inside was broken and there were several sections of sections of wire three to ten mm long and the washer was gone. Without a doubt this proves that the shielded wire and the washer passed through the wall of the container to the outside of the container. However, the glass was not broken. Therefore, it cold only have been a type of paranormal ability that caused to be outside the glass. We should explain that this type of experiment had a high degree of one of a kind. Because of the thickness and length of the samples, the method of securing the wire inside, and the closing of both ends al had their own special characteristics that would be difficult to duplicate. Furthermore, the samples were very long and it would be difficult to switch them undetected. In addition, there were videotaping procedures, ensuring the strictness of the experiments.

2. CONCERNING THE POINT OF BREAKING THROUGH

In these experiments, we can see fairly clearly the phenomenon of the target objects passing through the walls of the container. This phenomenon tells us:

A. The breaking through point cannot be a hole in the container, a slit in the container or the edges of the seal but is directly through the wall of the container. In the experiments with clear glass containers and relatively small target objects, we can also see them become larger during the process of the target objects passing through. Also, in the experiments where the container and the transparent target object were all relatively large, we could

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see the target objects being both inside and outside the container, the changes and the cutting through phenomena.

B. The targets passed through the walls of the containers at different speeds. In the experiment with the CIWUJIA bottles, it took around 2.5 milliseconds for two-thirds of a tablet one centimeter in diameter to pass through the wall of the container. The average speed was V = 7mm/2.5 ms = 2.8 meters per second.

Assuming that they passed through at a uniform speed, the speed would be at this level. Somewhat slower than the speed at which an athlete runs.

The removal of the unexposed photographic paper packet from the 500 ml dropper bottle took more than 10 milliseconds, or a speed of 30 cm/second.

For pulling shielded wire or enamel wire from a glass tube, the speed could be even slower, or stop for several seconds.

Therefore, we can see from these experiments that the speed at which solid target objects pass through spatial barriers can be very slow, speeds slow enough to be followed by the human eye. However there were also changes. We reason that often we are not able to see the processes because the walls are to thin. These are granular shaped target objects passing through thin walls in a number of milliseconds. High speed cameras or slow motion video cameras can show the visible time progression. This more clearly proves the objective reality of the paranormal ability of breaking through spatial barriers.

C. In the process of the experiments the walls of the containers have to have a slit, small hole or stopper for the experiment to succeed. The objects cannot be removed from a completely closed container. However, in these experiments we discovered that the point at which the objects pass through the spatial barrier is not at the slit, the hole or between the wall and the stopper, but is in the wall of the container. What then, is the significance of the slit, hole or border between the stopper and the wall of the container? Is it a psychological requirement or a physical requirement? This is something that requires further study.

CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the video tapes and high speed photographs of 25 successful experiments in breaking through spatial barriers by a young subject with paranormal abilities, we have proved the existence of one type of paranormal ability - the ability to pass through spatial barriers, that the pas through point can be the wall of the container, and furthermore, that the passing through the walls occurs over a period of time.

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